THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2384.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the Press, and will be published immediately—Sermons, by the Rev. E. P. WILLIAMS, M. A. Chapiain, on the Bombay Establishment.

Price, Rs. 7 per copy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની શરકારની એલચીનુ કંતરાકટ કાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેઠલ શાફી કરનારને શતાકિ તે કુપરથી તથી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી બીરેપર પોજ લો તારીખ ૧ લી જાંનીવારી સને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે

એ માલનો જથ્થો કુએ શારેશતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ દલે શારાશારી કુતરેકિ તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાંણવી

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી પીની કાડવા નો જે શારેશતો કુતો તે કુપેકિ કાડી નાંખે એકિ ને બધો જથ્થો એકંદર એકંદમો વધુ કીમત જેકોઇ પીઆ ૪૭૫ અંકે ચારશો પનચોતેરથી બી અડકો લાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરની મુડી મો બાંધી વાંકાંણ કુપર શારેશતા પરમાંણે શરકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે

આવતા ફેબરવારી મહીનાંથી જાકાડો કુપરથી એલચીઓ કુતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી એપ્રેલ મહીનાંનીએ બધી રાશ આપેઆમો આવશે

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ધણીએ રૂપીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી એપ્રેલને દીને શરકારની વખારોમોથી નકી કુચકી લધ જશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરા કટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે

નમુનો એવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંઇ પુછવુ કોએતો કેઠલ શાફી કરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછિઆથી માલુમ પડશે

જે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની શરકારનો વેપાર.
ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો
શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપકા તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE—That delightfully situated Retreat, called *Senhôr De Monte*, in excellent repair, the property of Captain HUGHES. Also a lease of some ground in its neighbourhood, yielding a considerable quantity of grass, and bearing a large number of Brab Trees. For particulars, apply to LEGGETT AND CO.

Bombay, 4th November, 1834.

FOR sale on Commission, the following Books, the property of an officer of the Engineers, deceased.

1 Vol. Eddystone Lighthouse.
3 do Swenton's Reports.
1 do Indgold's Principles of Carpentery.
1 do Benbow on Timber.
1 do Treatise on Trigonometry.
2 do. Elementary Fortification.
3 do. Hutton's Mathematics.
1 do. Permanent Fortification 1, and 1 vol. of Plates to do.
2 do. Journals of Sieges.
1 do. Treatise on Mines.
1 do. Field Fortification.
2 do. Napier's Peninsular War.
2 do. Gregory's Mechanics and Plates.
2 do. Nicholson s Architectural Dic tionary.
1 do. Chambers's Civil Architecture.
1 do. Practical Geometry.
2 do. Treatise on Topography.
1 do. Juman's Nautical Tables.
1 do. British Gunner.
1 do. Clunes's Itinerary, with Appendix.
1 do. Mode of Attack.
1 do Practical Field Fortification.
1 do. Principles of Defence.
1 do. Defence of Fortified places.
1 do. Lake's Journals.
1 do. A short account of improvements in Gunpowder.
1 do. Plain and Spherical Trigonometry.
1 do. Treatise on Arches.
1 do. Plates on Attack, and Defence of fortified places.
1 do. Explanatory plates to Lake s sieges.
4 do. Reports on Weights and Measures.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR sale—An upper roomed Portable Bungalow, adapted either for a permanent or a temporary Residence; the upper room is 14 feet square, with Planks and Venetian Walls; the lower room 32 feet square, lined throughout with Chintz, Glass windows, &c. It may be seen in Capt in McGillivray's compound, near the Marine Battalion lin s, and particulars as to the price &c. can be learnt on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 3d Nov., 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 6th of November, Yates and Co. will sell by public Auction, several thousands of China Tiles, Bolts of Canvass, color'd Table covers, Glass ware, 100 dozen of bottled beer, Cases of Pickles, Cyder in Bottle, White Herrings in kegs, various Articles, the property of a Gentleman proceeding home, including Hindoostanee Books, &c. 150 dozen of Sherry, London bottled, Tobacco pipes, Hams, and without reserve, a large number of uncleared lots.

At 1 P. M.

A Bay saddle Horse, a capital second hand Dennett, a bull Terrier Bitch and Pup, a Grey Poney, and any other carriages or cattle that may offer.

FOR sale—A pair of fast Chesnut Carriage Horses, nearly 15 hands high, go well in double or single harness; they may be purchased separate.

Price for pair 600 Rupees; also bull Terrier bitches.—Apply to YATES AND CO.

LOST—Yesterday, from a compound near Messrs. LEGGETT AND CO'S. Bakery—A white bull terrier pup, about 3 months old; has a black patch on one eye with long ears and tail; any person bringing it to YATES AND CO. will be rewarded for his trouble.

Hummum Street.

TO be sold or let—A neat small House on the Mahabu eshwar Hills; ready furnished All particulars with a plan of the premises and a list of the Furniture may be obtained by applying to YATES and Co.

Meadow Street,

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY most respectfully begs to acquaint his Customers, that he has purchased by the French ship ——— Captain *Dushimeer*, lately arrived from Bordeaux, the following Articles, which are exposed for sale at his Shop, in Meadow Street, viz.

Atificial Flowers—both Bunch and Wreath, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, white and coloured; Silk Grosdenaples for Dresses; Satin of different colours; Crape and Crape Leese; real blonde Edging; Gentlemen's richly figured Waistcoat Silk Braces; Silk and Kid Elastic Garters; richly figured Gauze Ribbon, and new fashioned figured Waist Ribbon; narrow and broad Satin Bonnet Ribbon; richly figured Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Ladies richly; trimmed new fashion Straw and Silk Bonnets, and Girl's ditto, without trimming; Musical Snuff Boxes; Children's Toys; best Eau de-cologne, Ladies new fashion Hair Combs, and a variety of other articles of Millinery.

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1834.

FOR SALE—No. 16 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

NOTICE.

SUCCARAM BAPOOJEE, the proprietor of the mail concern begs, leave respectfully to inform the public, that he will carry passengers in his mail boat from Mazagon to Dewalia Bunder, and thence in canoes to Panwell, and vice versa, at the rate of 5 Rupees each

Gentlemen prefering to travel in the mail Buggies from Mazagom to the Post Office, and vice versa, at 1 Rupee each.

Bombay, 4th November, 1834.

TO BE LET—A light and airy upper-roomed HOUSE, with a compound and Stable, situated in Dean's lane, opposite to Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

The House commands an excellent view of the Govt. Garden, and is very suitable for an Office. Can be had on moderate terms. For particulars, apply to DORABJEE RUTTONJEE, Broker, in Moodey Street.

Bombay, 4th November, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander, will sail from hence in January: Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 1th Nov. 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE HERO of MALOWN, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 500 Tons, will carry a Surgeon; sails early in December. For terms, apply to Captain Smith, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched 1st to 15th December.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 4th Nov., 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, W. KERBY, Commander, 510 Tons. Will sail 20th November. Apply to Captain KERBY, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and Co.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut H. B. Turner, Engineers, from the Deccan.
Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th Regt. N. I. from Asseerghur.
Assist. Surgeon D. Ritchie, 2 st Regt. N I. from do.
Lieut. J. Russell, 1 th Regt. N. I. from Carranjah.
Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, Engineers, from Khandallah.

DEPARTURES.

Col. Goodfellow, Engineers, to the Deccan.
Lieut. J. Russell, 11th Regt. N. I. to Carranjah.
Lieut. J. B Hamilton, Staff, to the Deccan.
2d Lieut. Sealy, Artillery, to Rajcote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. James ackson, Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, Bombay Artillery, to Harriet Morgan, relict of the late Henry Morgan, Esq. Barister at Law.

BIRTH.

At Belgaum, on 28th Ult. the Lady of Lieut D. A. Malcolm, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Board the 'Alexander," on the 1st of October, the Lady of Captain Cochran, H M.'s 41st Regt. of a son. At Palaveram, on the 18th October, the Lady of Captain Pinson, 46th Regt. N. I of a son. On the 17th October, at the house of C. R. Baynes, Esq. the Lady of Lieutenant J. Shepherd, 24th Regt. N I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Kamptee, on the 5th October, after a lingering illness of twenty-two days, Martha, Wife of Farrier Major John Tibble, of the 3d Madras Cavalry. At Cannanore, on the 4th October, Evan, youngest son of Captain C. W. Nepean, Deputy Judge Advocate General, aged 1 year and 9 months. At Madura, on the 17th October, Captain P. P. Hodge, of the 1st Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 13th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, M. A, James Tobin Bush, Esq., 54th Regiment Native Infantry, to Rose, eldest Daughter of the late Major McQuhae, of the Bengal Artillery.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 13th October, Mrs. J. Fountain, of a Daughter.—At Chowringhee, 14th October, Mrs. D. Ross, of a Daughter.—At Comillah, on the 7th October, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.—At No. 9, Chowringhee Road, on the 14th October, the Lady of Charles Hutchins, Esq., of a Son.—At Allahabad, on the night of the 26th September Mrs. L. L. Grant, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 13th October, Mr. John Francis Smith, Officiating Deputy Post Master, Kedgeree, aged 24 years, 9 months, and 9 days.—At Calcutta, on the 18th October, the infant Son of Mr. J. Harris, aged 3 months and 5 days.—At Dum-Dum, on the 11th October, Isabella, infant Daughter of Mr. John Kidd, aged 1 month and 19 days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.—None since our last.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31st.—Brig Rampertap, Seedy Belal, Nacquedah, to Mauritius.

Nov. 2d.—Barque Arab, J. S. Sparkes, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—H. Borradaile, Esq. C. S., Capt. W. C. Grant, Engs., Mrs. Borradaile, and 2 Children, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Sutherland, 1 Child, and 7 Native Servants.

— Do. Brig Regia, J. C. Batta, Master, to Colombo.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HABOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.
DO. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
DO. STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Cestrian, Gilmore, Princess Charlotte, Hero of Malown, Dauntless, and Malabar.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, Good Success, and Lady Sarah.
AMERICAN—Ship Corvo.
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon and Candabux.
FRENCH—Brig Buffon

THE COURIER

TUESDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1834.

A beautiful little vessel of six guns, built for the Imaum of Muscat, was launched yesterday from the Dockyard.—His Highness appears to be as fond of his navy, and as anxious to increase it as ever. At present it is composed, we believe, of some four or five six and ten gun brigs besides the *Liverpool* frigate. The latter however is not of much use, as no officer has yet been found in the Imaum's service capable of navigating her without danger.

The secretariat of the Supreme Government, if we may judge by the mofussil papers, is shortly to undergo some modification. The plan for it, they state, is to have a single, or chief secretary, with a certain number of subordinate, or deputy secretataries. But in what respect the duties of the two will differ from those of the present secretaries is not mentioned. It is to be observed, however, that so many rumours have been in circulation of alterations contemplated by Lord Bentinck in various branches of the service, which have proved to rest on no foundation whatever, and so many are still circulating of apparently the same kind, that little or no reliance can be placed on any of them.

We believe, however, there is no doubt whatever that the secretariat at this presidency, and at Madras also, is to undergo an important change under the sanction of the Supreme Government almost immediately. The most important feature of the new plan is the introduction of a military man into the department to manage that portion of its duties which relates to the army. The Persian secretary's office at the same time is to be imbodied in the secretariat, and its duties are to be performed by one of the principal secretaries. There are also to be two subordinate secretaries, one in the military and another in the civil department, taken from the respective services to which they belong.—The objects of the change, it is understood, are to save expense and increase the efficiency of the department.

Since the publication of our last we have been informed, with respect to Captain Melville's appointment as private secretary to Mr. Grant, that the Governor's staff is specially exempted from the operation of the regulation which limits the number of staff appointments in each regiment. There is nothing therefore to prevent Captain Melville from becoming private secretary, if Mr. Grant should have selected him for that situation. But this we learn is not so certain as we imagined. For, although a report of the kind was current among a certain set in London, it seems that letters of a late date have been received from Mr. Grant in which he does not allude to his having appointed any one on his staff; and from the tenor of which the inference would seem to be that he had deferred to do so until his arrival here.—The next vessel however will probably settle the question.

MADRAS.

G. O.'s by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 20th Instant, communicate the result of Colonel Conway's Court Martial, which has proved a full and honourable acquittal: and in gratifying terms His Excellency directs the resumption of his duties as Adjutant General by the gallant Officer.

Finding on the Charge.—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence brought forward in support of the Prosecution on the Charge, as well as what the Prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Henry Somerset Conway, C. B. of the Sixth Regiment of Light Cavalry and Adjutant General of the Army, has urged in his Defence, is of opinion:

That the Prisoner is Not Guilty of the Charge, and the Court fully and honorably acquits him thereof.

(Signed) JOHN DALRYMPLE,
Major General, and President.
(Signed) A. MACARTHUR, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate General
Approved and Confirmed.—And Lieutenant.

Colonel Conway is hereby released from arrest and will resume his duties as Adjutant General of the Army.—In restoring to the Army of Fort Saint George an Officer, who, during a long Service of Forty years has been so intimately concerned with it's Honor and Glory, I consider it but a simple act of justice to place upon Record my perfect concurrence with the full and honorable acquittal recorded by the Court, together with the assurance of the firm reliance I have ever had upon Lieut. Colonel Conway's integrity, notwithstanding the painful necessity imposed upon me of putting to the proof the heavy accusations preferred against him.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lt. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

MADRAS, 19*th October*, 1834.

B. R. HITCHINS,
Officiating Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

The same Court is now occupied with the trial of Major Watkins, of the 5th L. C.

The evidence on the prosecution has closed, and the defence with evidence thereon was to have come on Monday last.

Captain Dickenson will be the next tried, and after him Lieutenant Elliot of the 5th Light Cavalry.—*Madras Herald, October* 22.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 3.

STEAM NAVIGATION (INDIA.)

Mr. CHARLES GRANT.—I rise in pursuance of the notice I have given, to move for the appointment of a Select Committee "To inquire into the means of promoting communication with India by Steam, and to report their observations thereupon to the House;" and as the object of the motion is merely inquiry, I trust the House will not object to it, even at this late hour. I am persuaded that I need not enlarge on the immense importance of having as rapid and easy a mode of communication as possible with all the settlements in India, because it is an object, not of Indian interest merely, but of truly national importance. The intense interest which has been excited on this subject within the last few years is a sufficient reason for bringing it under the consideration of Parliament. Communications have been made from numerous quarters with every part of India, for the purpose of proving the means of steam communication. They have not been confined to the British subjects resident in that country, but have extended to the natives of India. I mention this as a satisfactory proof of the interest which the natives themselves take in promoting the intercourse between India and Great Britain.

I have great pleasure in informing the House that the East India Company have not failed to discharge their duty on this question. It appears to me that the duty of a Government in cases of this kind is not so much to establish a large and expensive mode of permanent communication, as to pave the way for the efforts of merchants and private adventures. During the last three or four years, steam navigation has been carried on to a small extent between Bombay and the Red Sea. One of the Company's vessels—the *Hugh Lindsay*—has made about three or four voyages every year to Suez or elsewhere, and during that period the Company have employed persons to survey the coast, expressly with a view to the promotion of steam navigation, in which object they have expended, as I think very properly, a sum of nearly 70,000*l*. The result of the examination is that steam navigation on the Red Sea is no longer matter of doubt; the experiment had been made, and attended with complete success; it having been satisfactorily proved that if you choose to extend the experiment, there are no difficulties in the way. There are two routes which have been pointed out as eligible for steam navigation; one by the Red Sea; but another has been pointed out by skilful marines as calculated to produce even greater benefit than that. It has been proved, I think, that the preferable mode would be to go through Hillia, down the Euphrates, by the Persian Gulph, to Bombay. One great advantage of this plan is, that river navigation is the least expensive. There is also abundance of fuel along the banks of the Euphrates, and whoever will consider for a moment to what valuable purposes of commerce that river was applied in former days, and how conducive it was to the prosperity of a great empire, cannot fail to be struck with the great advantages which it may afford to the commerce and manufactures of England. This comparison between the advantages of the two routes will form a most interesting part of the inquiry. The experiment with regard to the Red Sea has been completed; there can be no doubt that it is very desirable to have all the necessary experiments tried, in order that the difficulties may be ascertained, and the obstacle and objection fully made out.

It will be for the Committee to consider whether the navigation of the Euphrates is a national object; and it will be for them and the House to form their opinion, whether this country shall bear part of the expense, whether the East India Company shall be expected to sustain the whole. There are other objects of the same nature, to which the inquiries of the Committee must be directed. One very interesting question will be, the propriety of extending steam navigation direct from the Western part of India, or from Calcutta, to the Red Sea, and whether the Government packets now going only to Malta, should extend their voyages either up the Red Sea or the Euphrates—thus connecting the whole of the immense continent of Asia. These are the general subjects which will naturally come under the consideration of the Committee, to the appointment of which, I trust I have said enough at this late hour, to induce the House to accede. I beg to conclude with the motion which I have already read.

The question was then put.

Mr. HUME.—I cannot allow the motion to pass, without returning the Right Honourable Gentleman my sincere thanks for the interest he has evinced on this subject, and the great pains he has taken with it. It cannot be doubted that both England and India will be much benefited by this extension of steam navigation. The communication by steam between Dublin and Edinburgh, for instance, has been most beneficial to all parties concerned; and there is no reason why steam communication between Bombay and Calcutta, should not be equally advantageous. I certainly think that England will be benefited to the full extent of any expense that may be incurred in carrying the arrangement into execution. I will take this opportunity of saying, that I hope it is the Right Honorable Gentleman's intention to place our countrymen in India in a better situation with regard to the transmission of those vehicles of information which are so peculiarly interesting to those who are absent from their native country. The difficulty of obtaining newspapers in India is very great, and as independently of other considerations, it is, in a political point of view, of great importance that whatever passes here should be known in India. I trust the Right Honourable Gentleman will, without delay, adopt some means of improving that part of the communication between the two countries.

Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON.—There can be no doubt I apprehend, that the Red Sea is peculiarly adapted to steam navigation; indeed, I should think it can be properly navigated only by steam vessels, its channel being the deepest and best in the world. I think the establishment of such a mode of communication will be worth any expense that can possibly be incurred. With respect to the other route along the Euphrates, it certainly is a point for the consideration of the Committee; but it appears to me to be open to great objections, as the river abounds in sunken rocks, which renders the navigation very dangerous. I cordially support the motion; and it certainly is very satisfactory to know, that one route at least is ascertained to be perfectly safe, and therefore ought, if the other be not equally eligible, to be adopted.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM.—Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion of the Right Hon'ble Gentleman for a Committee to inquire into the best means of facilitating communication by steam between this country and India. Having myself performed several voyages up and down the Red Sea, the Persian Gulph, and the Euphrates, I can speak from experience as to the admirable adaptation of the former route, especially for steam navigation. The sea is very difficult and dangerous for sailing ships, from the number of rocks and shoals with which it is studded, and the two lines of rock which fringe the coast on either shore, within which the only passengers for entrance are between narrow gates or inlets, where sailing vessels can seldom tack, but where steam vessels could make their entrance and exit at all times. At this late hour of the night I will say no more than that I most cordially approve of the inquiry and will, therefore, give it my best support.

LORD VISCOUNT SANDON.—I beg also to express my entire concurrence in that motion. The only objection that I formerly entertained to a similar proposition, was the expense to which it was likely to lead. It is now found that the expense will not be so considerable as I apprehended, and taking into consideration the uncertainty and hazard of the voyage over land, and the loss of life and property which is too frequently incurred in crossing the Great Desert, I am decidedly of opinion that this inquiry is one of the utmost importance. I know that the settlement of this question is looked forward to with considerable anxiety, not only by the British merchants, but by the natives of India.

Mr. KENNEDY.—I will only detain the House by expressing the very great satisfaction with which I view the motion of the Right Honourable Gentleman.

ANOMALIES OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

The ruffians who committed the extraordinary outrage on Mr. Gee, the solicitor, were tried for the robbery at the Old Bailey on Monday, and *acquitted* on a point of law. There were two indictments; the first charging them with feloniously demanding certain monies, with intent to make them away by force; and the second with demanding by menaces and force certain deeds and securities. To common sense, the guilt of the prisoners seems evident enough, according to the terms of the indictments even; but the Judges Bosanquet and Patteson held that they must be acquitted, because, first, they did not get the deed, nor receive the cash for the draft, so that what they took from the person of Mr. Gee was not valuable—and to constitute the robbery it was necessary that *property* should be taken from the person; and second, because the count charged them with demanding with *intent* to steal the papers, and as they did actually steal them, they could not be charged with only intending to steal. Moreover, obtaining money or documents by *duresse* is not stealing in the eye of the law; the party robbed being in peaceable possession of them at the time.

Now this may be very good law, but it certainly is not what law is defined to be—the perfection of reason; neither does it look like justice. It is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." with a vengeance. The more atrocious the crime—as in the case of Sheen, who cut his child's head off, and was acquitted on a quibble about the sex of the child—the more palpable the guilt, so much the more quickly does the keen eye of law detect a flaw or a "starting-hole" for the escape of the criminal. The prisoners, it is true, have to be tried for the assault: but they may even yet escape: or being convicted, the law may vindicate its powers, by punishing them for the very offences of which they have been acquitted.

That the forms of law, which have been accumulated in order to secure the conviction of a criminal, are often the cause of his escape, we have seen. They are also converted into the means of evading justice, when the Magistrate or Judge chooses to connive at the criminal's escape. Thus, Miss Clara Mary Benson, the governess who stole a seal from the Soho Bazaar, was allowed to go away on bail; and on being called in Court to appear, was not forthcoming. Could the Magistrates expect otherwise? The taking bail, and calling in Court, was a mere farce of justice. This is the way in which "respectable" criminals, "genteel" delinquents, are allowed to escape. Does not this prove that there is one law for the poor and another for the rich?

While we are upon anomalies of law, we may mention another case of hair-spliting, which, however, did not end, in a denial of justice. Dicas, the lawyer notorious for his actions against newsvenders, was robbed by his footboy, of jewellery, bank-notes, and a bill of exchange: the boy was found guilty, and the jewellery, and other property that the prosecutor could identify, were delivered up to him; but the sovereigns found with the other stolen property he could not identify. In fact, they were the produce of the notes, as was proved; but the Recorder could not order them to be given up to the prosecutor, because the identical sovereigns had not been stolen. Legally they were the property of the thief; and it was a question whether the Crown or the Sheriff were the proper claimants. In case, however the Crown claimed, the Judge said he should recommend the claim to be foregone. The prosecutor did get them; but by the same adherence to the letter of the law through which the ruffians who robbed Mr. Gee escaped, Mr. Dicas ought not to have had the money of which he has been robbed.

Surely an equity court is needed in criminal cases as much as in civil law.—*Spectator, July* 12.

LIVING IN PARIS.

In Paris we go on in the old way, and to the elections, the excitement of which will be soon forgotten-will succeed the splendid soirées of the New Tiviola, Gipay parties, the Theatre Français, and Opera Comique, with its Lestocq, the Theatre Nautique, and the superb historical galleries of Versailles. The elegance of our ladies, whether they appear in new costume or revert to the ancient modes, is ever progressing towards the ascendant. The plainest citizen in our capital is surrounded by more enjoyments than the Sultan tastes in all the splendours of his seraglio, or the insipid delicacies of his harem. He is more happy in his private station than any of the proud princes of Germany, stuck fast among their well quartered escutcheons, oppressed there by petty greatness, fatigued by the compliments of their chamberlains, and expiring under the cares of an empire of six square leagues in extent. We may easily calculate what resources may be found in 30f. a-day for a Parisian of moderate tastes:—

	F.	c.
A very comfortable lodging	3	0
A breakfast *á la fourchette*	2	50
Coach or omnibus fare from 9 o'clock 8. a. m. to 4 p. m.	5	0
Dinner at the table of a good restaurateur ..	6	0
A place in the parterre of the Opera where he may luxuriate on the music, dancing, and the splendour of decorations	3	60
Potage au riz, before bed time	0	50
	20	0

He would still have 9f. 40c. which might be either expended on other amusements or on matters of utility, and recollect that he can each day vary his pleasures, from the mass at Notre Dame to the Melodrams of the Theatre de la Galeté; from the bals champêtres of the cottage, to the magnificent balls at the Ambassadors. He has besides at his command gratis, admission to the promenades, where he may contemplate the *elegantes* who adorn them. He has also open to him the libraries, the museums, the monuments. Then for those that like them, there are the sleight of hand exhibitions, the barbarous street organs and the concerts of the Champs Elysées, which may be heard for nothing, a good way to the leeward. Then there is shopping, looking at the diligences as they come in, and at the boats which descend or ascend the Seine, and the inexhaustible pleasures of the Boulevards and the Palais Royal—all may be enjoyed by the amateur. Happy, too happy, Parisians, *bona si sua norint.*—*Times, July* 10.

NEW ZEALAND, AND ITS CAPABILITIES.

THE streams of conquest and of colonization have hitherto, almost invariably, poured forth from the north, until the discovery of the American continents; thus either displacing the abrorigines, or amalgamating with them a hardier and more muscular race. A region, that threw off its thin, yet, considering its sterility, redundant population, like a cruel step-mother, generally produced sons, as ferocious as they were brave, and as wanting in civilization and mental culture, as they were replete in they and sinew, stature, blood, and bone. They colonized upon civilization, and became civilized. In these times the case is completely altered. Civilization, notwithstanding all its wonderful arts of production, finds in her turn, her children increasing too rapidly upon her extended means of support; for, though the resources of art may be truly said to be inexhaustible, yet there is a limit to the powers of production in the very best of soils, and to that limit England may be said to be rapidly approaching, or considering our social compact, actually attained—we therefore find ourselves reduced either to see a part of our population starve, make a new and forcible division of landed property, or colonize. Any one of these extremities must entail hardships upon vast numbers. Humanity and Christian charity revolt at the idea of thousands living in wretchedness, and perishing in hunger: we will not let loose all the wilder passions and the deadlier feelings by any revolutionary measure, and therefore there seems left to us the choice only of colonization. But we can no longer colonize upon civilization. Make it the glorious sport of war in the first instance; and sit down in the pride of conquest, and in the midst of luxury, surrounded by a subjugated nation, in the second. We must colonize upon barbarism, bringing with us the arts of peace and the blessings of social life. We must labour and not fight. And sorry are we to say that the second alternative seems to mankind so much preferable to the other.

England has not lately been too successful in her attempts at colonization. Canada seems inclined to fallow the steps of the United States—pouring into her territories fresh streams of population, seems only erecting for us, at no very distant period, so many contingent enemies. The West Indies are not fitted to receive a labouring white population. The East still less so. The Swan River, though so tenderly nursed by the Tory administration, and notwithstanding the principalities granted to Mr. Peel's relative, seems to be in a very sickly state. Nothing but calamitous accounts are received from the Cape of Good Hope, and the settlements in New Holland never could have existed, much less prospered, had they not been established and upheld by the means of penal labour. We believe that most of its difficulties are now overcome, but it still labours under many drawbacks, and we already derive from it all the advantages that it is at present capable of affording, or is like to afford for many years to come. The great drawback upon the prosperity of New South Wales has been, and still is, her want of water carriage, and safe harbours. There are none where ships may securely load, excepting at Port Jackson; and where produce is sent a distance of form three to four hundred miles by land carriage, the profit arising from the sale can hardly be supposed to remunerate the grower, and must at first cramp, and ultimately destroy, the industry of the farmer. In this country, nearly all the up-country settlers have been ruined: nor is this all that the inhabitants of New South Wales have to contend with, without mentioning the friendly visits of the bush-rangers, a race that will never be extirpated whilst the place is supplied with convict labour. The country is subject to hot and blighting winds, which are often immediately succeeded by cold southerly gales. This quick transition from heat to cold must necessarily destroy vegetation. That it must be almost as injurious to health, need not here be insisted upon; and indomitable indeed must be that constitution, that can undergo a change in the temperature of the atmosphere of twenty-five degrees in fifty minutes, an occurrence that not unfrequently takes place in this climate. Then there is the drought, not of a month, nor of a season, but one of the continuance of years. And when the visitation is pleased to terminate, it is succeeded by dreadful inundations, that take their turn to spread devastation and ruin over the land; the torrents, at times, descending with terrific violence, sweep off the labour of years, leaving the cultivator houseless and desolate, to brood over the shattered wreck of his property, that is, if any wreck be left. That this is no exaggerated picture, any one who has resided in the country will fully testify.

But is there no place in which our countrymen may find a happy and a prosperous home, to which to carry the blessings and the refinements of their native soil, and create a second England, under a milder climate and [illegible]ener sky? There is—and the favoured regi[illegible] those islands that are distinguished by the [illegible] of New Zealand.

The three islands that compose this territory present a surface, mostly unoccupied, of more than nine hundred miles in extent making an area of 97,400 square miles, or 55,936,000 acres; and over and around this country is shed the benignity of a climate, hardly equalled in the known world. The very air breathes a freshness and purity that give an elasticity to the spirits, and render the mind spontaneously cheerful. The atmosphere is delightfully bland, and though the sun may strike warm in summer—and where does it not?—yet it is never found joined with a sickly, close, or oppressive heat. Mild and gentle showers frequently descend to refresh the land, and drive away that langour so often experienced in countries of the same parallel of latitude—in fact, without the necessity of clearing the land we have here a climate far exceeding in beauty any that the most famed of the European regions have been able to boast of; which seems to have been created for the purposes of longevity, and in which, it would almost seem a sufficient happiness only to live.

The face of the country is varied and most beautiful. It undulates with bosomy hills, which, in many parts, terminate in lofty mountains, gay and glorious with verdure to their very summits. No country in the world is blessed with finer navigable rivers, streams, and creeks, affording a facility of water-conveyance, unknown to the husbandmen of New South Wales, or Van Dieman's Land. No blighting winds have dominion here, nor drought spreads its wide ruin over the land; neither is the thermometer subject to those changes that are so common in the vast extent of Australasia. From hence the cultivator may send the fruits of his labour either to the Bay of Islands, Mia Pari, the Thames, Towranga, or Muckatoa, on the eastern side of North Island. On the western side, Hokianga, Kypara, Manakou, Kafia, Muckua, and other ports, presents safe out-lets for shipping of produce. Poenammoo offers the same advantages in every respect. This (Middle Island) is emphatically the land of wild and picturesque scenery. A lofty chain of mountains rise through its whole length, interwoven with rich valleys, by which communications may be easily opened between the two sides of the island. From the mountains several rivers take their rise, flowing into the Pacific, on either side of the island; some of them navigable for the largest vessels. On the south-west of the island there is a majestic river, the Shannon, with numerous branches one of which winds its course into a beautiful lagoon. Another river may be navigated upwards of seventy miles, through a country which, for the grandeur of its features, may not be rivalled. The land is rich, in some places thickly wooded, intersected with abundance of level ground fitted for all the purposes of cultivation. About forty miles from this lagoon, is a fresh-water lake, of from sixty to seventy miles in circumference. In an easterly direction, and about thirty miles from the latter, is the splendid "Lake of Green-stones," so named from the quantities of jade found on its banks. It is soft when first dug up; but, by exposure to the air

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becomes as hard as agate, and semi-transparent. In appearance it is similar to the Mona marble, though of a finer description. On the margin of this lake there are beautiful spots, admirably adapted for townships.

Poenammoo, (Middle Island,) in addition to those beautiful rivers and lakes, possesses fine safe harbours, and numerous bays. Milford Haven is a noble port. The surrounding scenery is magnificent, and there is plenty of flax and timber in the neighbourhood. Stewart's, or South Island, though small, is nevertheless of great importance; it can boast of a beautiful harbour, equal in every respect to that of Sydney; and indeed, superior, as it commands *three safe* entrances. To the northward of this harbour, and opposite Beach Island, is Patterson's river, navigable for large vessels. There are, besides these, several other smaller harbours and bays. Seals are numerous in the season, and the island abounds in flax, and splendid forests of "cáudie." The black whale fishery may be carried on to any extent in the bays on the south-east shores of the New Zealand, more especially at Poenammoo. The sperm whale abounds on either side.

All the rivers of New Zealand are well stocked with fine fish of great varieties; even the creeks swarm with them. There are abundance of lobsters, crawfish, oysters, prawns, and shrimps, besides clams, poppies, muscles, limpits, and cockles. There is not a venomous animal on the island Hogs are plentiful, and very cheap. They are frequently shipped off for New South Wales.

This country, also, abounds in wild fowl of all descriptions. The New Zealand pigeon is as splendidly beautiful in plumage, as it is exquisitely delicious in taste. There are many birds in the southern parts wholly unknown to naturalists.

The soil of New Zealand is uncommonly rich, and easy of culture, and it only wants colonization to render it flourishing in every vegetable production. In fact, even in its present barbarous state, there is a never-failing supply of all the necessaries, and most of the comforts of life, were the population twenty times more numerous than it now is. We have not space to enumerate the various productions of this highly favoured country; suffice it to say, that it can produce all the fruits either of the temperate or the tropical zones; in fact, it is a land of corn, and wine, and honey.

The present race of new Zealanders, who are so thinly scattered over this paradise, are, generally speaking, a fine athletic race of men, and capable of bearing much fatigue. They are keenly alive to shame, and fond of military show; and those who have had intercourse with Europeans, are bitterly sensible of their own degraded state. Indeed, when any New Zealanders have been narrowly observed, who have lately returned from visiting Sydney particularly the chiefs, they were seen to be low-spirited, and were continually drawing comparisons between their countrymen and the whites. "What were we before we knew the English? We knew nothing. We and our tribes were no better than our hogs and our dogs. Now we are obtaining some knowledge, and our children will reap the benefit from your settling among us." Thus spoke Motier, one of the principal chiefs on the Hokiringa.

New Zealand chiefs esteem it an honour for a white man to reside on their lands; and Mr. M'Donnel, who possesses large establishments there, has been frequently solicited to permit one of their men "to hoist a flag," and to remain stationary on their property. The acquiescence with their request secures friendship, and a refusal does not forfeit it.

The Women possess great kindliness of heart, and those who are married are seldom guilty of infidelity. The New Zealanders possess a very considerable share of intellect, indeed, more than the aborigines of the other islands, whether in the southern or northern Pacific; they are quick, ingenious, and easily taught. I have seen many beautiful specimens of their workmanship, both in stone and wood, which for execution and finish could scarcely be excelled—certainly not by Europeans, having the same rude implements with which to work. They are fond of inquiry, and nothing escapes them. A secret is never safe with a New Zealander, though his own life depended on the keeping of it.

Could the New Zealanders have justice administered, their rights recognized, and their property secured by good and wholesome laws, they would, we are convinced, prove good subjects, and become valuable neighbours to the colonist. New Zealanders do not drink. They are rapidly merging from their pristine barbarism, and the disgusting crime of cannibalism is now less frequent among them. Were the country colonized it would cease altogether; for the detestation which it excites in Europeans does not escape the New Zealander's penetration, and makes him ashamed to acknowledge the practice of it in their presence. They are getting more attached to agricultural pursuits, and some of their grounds are very prettily laid out. Implements of husbandry are now sought after, and woollens are in great demand. We trust that the time is not far distant, when we shall see them clothed in an English garb, for which they are gradually acquiring a predilection.

It now only remains for us to enumerate some of the products of this invaluable country that are fit for commerce, and we shall then conclude by showing of what vast importance it may be made to the English individual, and to England as a nation. We have before alluded, both to the sperm and black whale fisheries. We shall now call the attention of the merchant to the phorminm, or the flax-plant, which grows in wild luxuriance throughout the three islands of New Zealand. It is indigenous to the country and perennial, the leaves ranging from six to ten feet in length. The plant throws an abundance of seed. The hill flax is of a fine texture, white, and stronger than that grown in the valleys, though the staple may not be quite so long. It is superior to that of Russia and Manilla, possessing all the flexibility of the former, and being free from the wiry brittleness all the latter. Thousands of tons of this valuable article might be shipped annually from New Zealand to the mother country. Indeed, these islands could supply, with ease, the consumption of all Europe. As to its quality, cordage and fishing lines made from good New Zealand flax, which have proved to be far more durable than any made from European hemp.

As to timber, in no country does it grow to such a towering height, and to such perfection. The noble and extensive forests of New Zealand afford a superabundance that the profusion of future generations could never exhaust, not only for shipping, but for other purposes. Here are several species of pine of which the "cáudie" is the king. It is a splendid tree, growing to a stupendous height; even the majestic pines of America and Norway dwindle into insignificance when compared with those of New Zealand.

A great variety of hard wood grows here, admirably adapted for the timbering of any sized ships We have not space to enumerate them. Dye woods are in great variety and abundance. Cotton would grow luxuriantly at New Zealand. Coffee, sugar, indigo, and rice, would succeed well on the north island.

That these islands are also rich in mineral wealth is incontrovertible. Speciments of silver and tin have been carried to Sydney, with great quantities of iron ore.

We are reluctantly compelled to abstain from any farther description of the perfections of this inestimable island. We must now look at it in its political and commercial position, as an arena for almost unlimited colonization; and as a glorious opening for the enterprising and the industrious. Should New Zealand be colonized, those extensive and beautiful islands in the Southern Pacific, that have so long remained hidden from the knowledge of the world, would gradually be brought to light; and communication and trade would be the necessary consequence. Among the vast numbers that form this almost unexplored archipelago, there is one called New Caledonia, lying to the southward of the New Hebrides; which has, one way, an extent of two hundred and thirty miles, and appears far from being thinly inhabited. This extensive island is only five days' sail from New Zealand. A trade opened between New Zealand and this archipelago would furnish a mart for British piece goods, and many other articles of British manufacture, while commerce would eventually bring in its train all the arts of refinement and civilization, and thus increase the demand that it created.

We cannot here refrain from giving the opinion of Mr. M'Donnel, of the Royal Navy, to whom we are indebted for the information contained in article. "Give New Zealand but respectable settlers from home, with a moderate share of encouragement from government, and a very short period will develope her resources, and place her among the most respectable of the colonies of Great Britain; and that, too, without the expense of the English government. She will become the garden, the depôt, and the granary of the Pacific. Her climate, her fertility of soil, her many fine rivers, harbours, and bays, supply her with such commanding advantages, independent of her situation, as must tend to the rapid increase of her property. The colonization of New Zealand will open a fresh vein for the lucrative investment of British capital, stimulate mercantile enterprise, and furnish employment for thousands of our poor countrymen, the manufacturing classes particularly. In the event of a war between Great Britain and the northern powers of Europe, the value of New Zealand would be felt, as no fears need be entertained of an ample supply, both of timber and flax," &c.

In our opinion the subject ought to be taken up by government. Of all the nations of the earth England most wants colonies, and the means of colonization; let her not be, of all the nations, the most supine. But a little favour, but a little countenance is required, and British enterprise will do the rest. Other countries are beginning to feel the evil of unemployed capital, and a superabundant population. To us it would be loss, dishonour, and disgrace, should we not seize the golden opportunity that is now so temptingly offered to our hands. Let us balance with our power and our resources in the south, the overbearing and the consolidating spirit that is now too visible among our northern neighbours; and remove by prudence the necessity of hereafter asserting by force our commanding position in the rank of nations, ultimately, perhaps, our existence. Mr. M'Donnel has struggled hard to bring New Zealand to the notice of the government, and to render the resources of those beautiful islands available to his country; in fact, he has done more to civilize the natives, and to ameliorate their condition, than all the other Europeans residing there, he has gone single-handed to work, and fearlessly persevered in opening a trade between South America and New Zealand The liberal and expensive views that Mr. M'Donnell has briefly taken, regarding the civilization and consequent colonization of those extensive islands in the Southern Pacific is worthy of praise, and merits encouragement, and we heartily wish him success.—*Metropolitan Magazine, for July.*

PARAGUAY.

THE recent incursion of Dr Francia, the Dictator of Paraguay, into the territories of neighbouring and more powerful states, tempts us to offer a brief but authentic notice of that singular district and its extraordinary chief.

There are, perhaps, few parts of the world more interesting and less known than the country of Paraguay, in South America. It may with propriety, be styled the paradise of the new world, abounding, as it does, with every natural product that can minister to the comfort and luxury of man. Here we find an infinite variety of useful and ornamental timber, plants, shrubs, fruits, and flowers; among those may be mentioned cedar, mahogany, teak, and logwood in profusion, the sugar-cane, the yerba (or tree of Paraguay), coffee, tobacco, pepper, cotton, indigo, rice, maize, and other corn, shaddocks, forbidden, fruit, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, dates, bananas, plantains, guavas, melons, cocoa nuts, wine and brandy, the finest silk, the richest honey, the rarest flowers, black cattle, sheep, horses, &c., birds of every kind and plumage, and fish in the greatest variety and abundance. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, platina, and mercury; and a larger population (in proportion to its extent) than any other state of South America; and its climate is one of the finest in that part of the world. This delightful province, prior to the revolutionary era, 1810, supplied all the neighbouring colonies with tobacco, yerba, &c.; and notwithstanding the restrictions imposed upon internal commerce, increase wonderfully in wealth and prosperity.

Its government was of course dependent upon the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, which city had the greatest share in its trade. The political changes which occurred about this period throughout the viceroyalty naturally influenced this portion of it, and a provisional junto was formed in Paragnay on the same principle as that of Buenos Ayres. Dr. Francia, who was of a respectable family, and had received as good an education as that country could then afford, became a leading member of this junta, and contrived in a short time, to get rid of all his colleagues, (under pretence of their engaging in conspiracies against the country,) and to assume the sole direction of the government, favoured by the Spaniards and priests, on account of his avowed hostility to the liberal state; and practising upon the credulity of the Indians, by ascribing the favours he bestowed to them to the suggestion of divine inspiration, he raised himself without opposition to the perpetual dictatorship of Paraguay His first care was to organize, an efficient Indian force entirely devoted to him; and this he easily accomplished. Various miraculous discoveries, alleged to have been made by him, together with his solemn manner and secluded habits, and marked preference he showed them, had so imposed upon that simple and superstitious people, that they regarded him with pious veneration, which increased to such a degree, that he was soon paid the same adoration as the Host—all persons meeting him kneeling and taking off their hats; and upon one occasion a Spaniard refusing to do so, was prosecuted by his parraise for contempt, and condemned to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution amid almost universal satisfaction, having entirely secured the veneration of the natives.

He proceeded to cut off all communication with the neighbouring states, by establishing a strong chain of forts on the only accessible part of this frontier, and by interdicting the entrance or departure of all vessels (home or foreign) to or from the ports of the providence; at the same time all strangers were ordered to quit the territory within a certain period, while those that remained beyond that time, or who subsequently arrived, were not to be permitted to depart. The professed object to this singular cordon was to prevent his subjects from imbibing the anarchical spirit of the adjoining states particularly that of Buenos Ayres, which made several unsuccessful efforts to annihilate the power of Francia, the principal of which—an expedition under the command of General Balcarce (the most gallant and patriotic officer that country has yet produced)—failed in consequence of the neglect and vaccillating conduct of that government, after having penetrated to the Dictator's capital.

Thus did this phenomenon of the nineteenth century succeed in forming an absolute government surrounded by a host of republics, whom he affectually debarred from all communication with the richest portion of their country. Supreme in church and state he has continued to exercise an uninterrupted sway for nearly twenty years; is able to bring into the field an army (well disciplined for that country) of 30,000 men, and to set at defiance his more liberal, but less united, neighbours. During that period the internal resources of this fine province have been brought into the greatest activity; and there has been nothing wanting to the convenience and comfort of its inhabitants. Its silk and cotton looms have been able to supply those articles of dress suited to the climate, for which it was before dependent upon foreign manufactures, while its store-houses are full to repletion with surplus produce of every kind. Specie is very abundant, but of little value, on account of the total stagnation of external commerce. Many foreigners, connected with its former trade, were induced to remain in the province with the hope of future advantage, and continue to accumulate those commodities which are least liable to injury in the keeping, such as yerba, tobacco, &c.

A few years since a conspiracy was formed to get rid of the tyrant, which was discovered in the following manner: A black slave, who was hired to assassinate him, placed himself behind the door leading to Francia's private apartment; but on the approach of his intended victim, the cowardly negro betrayed his emotion is so audible a manner, that the Dictator, struck by the noise against the door, and suspecting all was not right, called his guards, who seized and disarmed the affrighted culprit. It was said that he divulged the whole plot, and many influential persons (according to the whim of the tyrant) were condemned without a trial, and executed, as having urged him to its commission. This occurrence only served to increase the awe and veneration in which Francia is held, and to establish his dominion on a firmer basis.

The following anecdote may serve to throw some additional light upon the character of this extraordinary despot. On employing a carpenter to mount two small pieces of ordinance, he ordered him to state as near as possible the time it would take him to finish the job. The tradesman said he should be able to complete it in a fortnight at farthest. The carriage not being forthcoming at the expiration of that period, he was summoned before Francia to account for the delay. His excuses, under the plea of miscalculation, were admitted, and further time granted him. However, a second and third disappointment having taken place, without what was considered a satisfactory explanation, the Dictator was so enraged, that he ordered the unfortunate carpenter to be shot, as a warning to all lying and indolent tradesmen This singular ma spends the greater part of his time in solitude. It is asserted that Machiavelli is his favourite author, and that he has without other assistance than a dictionary, acquired a translating knowledge of Italian, French, and English. It is almost impossible in Paraguay, to obtain any minute information relative to his habits and pursuits. His name is never mentioned without praise, as the people think he has the power of making himself invisible, and consequently, overhearing every thing they say; and as he is entirely surrounded by Indians; the Spaniards and strangers have no opportunity of knowing anything about him. His age, as far as I could learn, is about sixty-five; and no man, from his habits, is more likely to live to an advanced period. Reports of his death have been frequently circulated in the neighbouring states, but without foundation. When that event does occur, it is to be hoped that a more liberal government will succeed, and that the inhabitants of this rich province will be permitted to enjoy the advantages of commerce, and to cultivate those friendly relations with foreigners which have so greatly benefited all the other portions of the New World.

As Paddy would say, the fair sex of Paraguay are generally very dark, from an early exposure to the sun, from which they seldom take any pains to protect their children. They are warm hearted and affectionate in the highest degree. The power which the Peruvian ladies possess of fascinating married men, belongs equally to the Paraguayas; as, prior to the shutting up of the province, ten Spaniards, who had wives and families in Buenos Ayres, within a few weeks of each other contracted a second marriage in Ascencion, the capital of Paraguay, where they have continued ever since. Like the Peruanas, they caress you, taking you in their lap, and calling you child; this endearing manner is, with most men, irresistible. At the same time, they are prone to revenge; and when they love, must be loved in return, or woe to the scorner. Fortunately their passion is of an evanescent nature (too violent to last long), and you are soon freed from the yoke, unless matrimony interfere; and even its burden is transferrable. Hospitality reigns uncontrolled in Paraguay; foreigners with a *white skin* who speak Spanish well, and conform to the manners and peculiarities of the natives, are courted by the men, and adored by the women.—*United Service Journal, for July.*

MONKS AND NUNS.

We perceive by a decree of Don Pedro, that all monasteries and other religious houses are to be suppressed throughout Portugal: on the other hand we have to apprehend, from the late proceedings at Oxford, that the monastic order, with its female accompaniments, will be re-established in this country. All the world knows by this time, that arrogance and a love of worldy advantages are not confined to any particular religious sect; with the Protestant as with the Papist it is

That he may yet who has the power,
That he may keep who can.

In short, priestcraft is the same in principle and action in every spot of this habitable globe; the devil is made the instrument to plunder all mankind, from Kamtschatka to the Torrid Zone, by the tattooed Hottentot priest as well as the pursy parson of Oxford. Those few disinterested and sensible individuals, who witnessed the mummery of making a Doctor of Civil Laws of a man who has lived all his life by the *cannon* law, must be perfectly convinced that the whole affair to a *state* religion is tottering to decay. When the Duke of Cumberland lends his "sound morality" in support of the church, who can doubt but that a certain gentleman, as they say in parliamentary phrase, "in another place," is most particularly delighted? When the tears of the dotard Edon are brought into requisition—when the "slang" of Philpotts becomes at a premium—when the crippled Wynford is placed among the foremost in the ranks—when the orthodox Newcastle, the fiddling Burghersh, the principled Wilton, the incorruptible Warwick, the intelligent Buccleuch, the chaste Strangford, the mild Winchelsea, the gentle Londonderry, the cleanly Wetherell, with a host of others of equal credit and character, are dubbed the Champions of the Church—then may its enemies rejoice! But this subject for the present we must leave to the *Standard* and the *Old Nick* (which, we perceive, adorns the various church walls in the metropolis), since it is now our pleasure to give an account of the feasting among the monks and nuns, assembled at the installation. We have before us a list of these religious characters, and we have heard the names of the orders by which they are to be distinguished. The monks will belong to the order of St. Ernest, and the nuns to that of St. Potiphar; and we doubt not but that the former will duly maintain the principles to their founder, and, like him, ever take care to the *sisterhood*; and we hope most sincerely the latter will never find a Joseph among them.

The feast which we now commemorate was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, who gave sufficient evidence that he

"Who lives a god life is sure to live well."

Never before in the good old Monkish times was there such a display for the glory of God and the good of the Church; and viewing the parties present we felt assured that they would, monk and nun, leave nothing undone, no stone unturned, to propagate Protestantism, and multiply the number of true Christians. Immediately on the removal of the cloth (not the parsons, for they never leave the table if they can help it) a bowl of Bishop was placed before his Reverence, when "*the Church and King*" was proposed. The precedence taken by the Church of his inestimable Majesty was in true keeping with what the *Standard* styles "the spirit of the age;" and instead of the King being the head of the Church, the Church intends being the head of the King. The toast was honoured with an universal roar, and when, as Dryden says, most classically and intelligibly,

"A solemn silence now pervades the ear."

the Right Rev. Father of "Slang" was called upon for a holy chaunt, which, to the best of our recollection, ran as follows—

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AIR—"*A Cobbler there was.*"

A Bishop there was and he sat in a stall,
And parsons half-starv'd would oft cringe in his hall:
He'd coin in his pocket, and craft in his pate,
And ambition had he to be first in the state.

He'd worked as a curate, and married a wife,
Who brought every year a young brat into life:
But for these to provide he had got little hope,
So began, like old Luther, to badger the Pope.

A Prelate observed his great zeal for the Church,
Which had robbed the vile Papists now left in the lurch;
So he gave him a living where snug he might dwell,
And prove how the Pope was in friendship with Hell

But soon the time came when such bigotry ceased,
When Papists were looked on as Christians at least;
And our Protestant parson his wits then arranged,
And showed his opinions had sensibly changed.

The Orangemen, then, were bespattered with slang,
And the club of the Brunswick he straightway would hang:
Thus this renegade priest, like the vicar of Bray,
Turned his coat, as it suited the turn of the day.

At length for his pains he was raised to a see,
And again of our faith a defender is he:
And to this will he stick until old Howley dies,
Or some wealther priest is transferred to the skies,

But this Bishop's high zeal, 'tis by all understood,
Is only directed to that which is good:
So the banner of faith he has boldly unfurl'd,
Resolved to protect the good things of this world.

At the conclusion of this solemn dirge, the health of the Military Chancellor was drunk with appropriate honours: and his Grace, in return for the honour, sang a Latin song, by express desire of *Mistress* Arbuthnot. Dr. Rowley had taken considerable pains to instruct the Duke in the *purity* of that language, and had selected the writings of "drunken Barnaby," they being most congenial to collegian taste.

The Duke having concluded rose to propose "the University of Oxford." An unanimous roar burst upon the ear, in which every degree of sound was mingled. There was the croak of the bloated canon the asthmatic cheer of the drivelling fellow, the lusty roar of an expectant tutor, and the orthodox "one cheer more" of the fat beneficed D. D., joined together in discordant union. As soon as the noise had subsided, the Vice-Chancellor made his acknowledgements as follows—

AIR—"*Come hither, come hither.*"

Come hither, come hither! by night and by day
We revel in feasting that never is gone:
Like the quickness of magic one dish goes away,
Another as nice and as tempting comes on.
And the appetite o'er, to another there's birth,
To a new one as sharp for our gluttony's bliss:
And oh! if there be any humbug on earth,
It is this! it is this.

Here Fellows are drinking, and luscious their wine,
As the nectar of Ganymede ever could be;
And precious the pimples on noses that shine,
But most of all those with a Doctor's degree:
Oh! think what an appetite here must be worth,
When the feast is so perfect to satisfy bliss.
And own if there e any humbug on earth,
It is this! it is this.

Here guttle Professors, who hallow the spread,
Which might tempt all who live in an Alderman's sphere;
Who would own that so costly they never had fed,
And forget city punch for the bowls we have here.
And blessed with the good our religion brings forth,
What Protestant prelate to join us would miss!
For oh! if there be any humbug on earth,
It is this! it is this.

Here's a treat beyond all that as yet I have told;
Two Dukes are here linked in our heavenly tie—
With coats never changing, with words ever bold,
They'll fight for our rights, and fight on till they die;
One hour with our Ernest, so moral, is worth
An age of all other description of bliss;
And oh! if there be any humbug on earth,
It is this! it is this.

One distinguished honour yet remained to be conferred on a prominent personage, whose presence the old monks, in the blindness of their bigotry, hailed with considerable enthusiasm. The Royal Chancellor of Dublin could not be overlooked at this important crisis, since he had tendered all his "sound morality" to continue the grinding extortion of tithes, the exclusive arrogance of degrees, and the worldly pomp of spiritual dignity. The "illustrious by his actions" consequently proposed the "Illustrious by courtesy." This speech, however, to the Royal Chancellor we omit, to make room for some complimentary stanzas from the Earl of Roden, who, it appears, is now the Deputy Champion of the Church in Ireland The air was very properly selected, it being the same as the one chosen by Tom Moore in honour of the hero of Waterloo:—

AIR—"*While History's Muse.*"

When Oxford's old parsons the praises were howling
Of all the proud bigots that sully the state;
Beside them the Chancellor Ernest was scowling,
As grim as the porter at Lucifer's gate;
But, oh! when his story shall history write
Hereafter in pages of horror and shame—
It will startle the sight,
And fill hearts with affright,
And blast all the volume with Cumberland's name!

"Hail! Son of the Guelph!" cries a demon all sparkling
With flame, such as burns where his dread region lies,
"Through ages of bloodshed, terrific and darkling,
I've watched for some spirit like thine to arise;
For though victims I've numbered, and curst was their lot,
And detested they lie without sorrow or fame—
But oh! they have not
Such a damnable blot
As the page where is written grim Cumberland's name.
"Yet still the last act of thy life is remaining,
The grandest, the fiercest e'en *thou* hast yet known;
Tho' proud to assist foreign nations in chaining,
Far prouder to strike to the earth of thy own.
At the head of that church, for whose wealth thou hast stood,
Go fight for the vice that first cradled thy fame,
And red o'er the flood
Of tears and of the blood,
Let the banner of Death bear grim Cumberland's name."

We should imagine, after perusing the above complimentary effusion, that our readers will express their complete satisfaction. For our own parts, we shall for the future pay particular attention to the interests of this University; and may, from time to time, report the sort of distinction which such moral young men as Lord Cantalupe, for instance, acquire. We may also examine into the proceedings of those "thirty-nine articles," the Bishops—and show the *spiritual* glories of the church by the annual expenditure of some £10,000 each.—*Satirist, June* 22.

MISCELLANEA.

The Post Office.—In the series of documents prepared by the Duke of Richmond respecting the improvements made, or contemplated in the General Post Office, there is the following extraordinary statement:—"In addition to the immense quantity of property passing daily through the Post Office, the amount of which it is not possible to estimate, and the numbers of letters evidently enclosing sovereigns and money (about 700 *per diem* in and passing through London only), there are not less than 1000 letters annually put into the post *without any addresses whatsoever*. In many of these are *valuable enclosures*, and in the course of a single year there have been above 100 letters of this description, which, on being opened for the purpose of being returned to the writers, have *contained property to the exchange of between* 20,000*l.* *and* 30,000*l.*"

By a recent Parliamentary return, it appears that since the year 1816, the National Debt has been reduced from 816 311,940*l.* to 751,658,883*l.*; and the annual charge on the above from 30,458,207*l.* to 27,782,116*l.*

PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENCES OF CHILDREN.—There is now confined in Newgate, to await his trial, a child only eight years of age, named John Walsby, who was committed by Mr. Bennett the Police Magistrate of Worship street, and is entered in the calendar as a prisouer for trial for stealing the sum of 2s. 2d., the monies of Henry Snowdon. The boy was, on a previous occasion, charged with having stolen a penny roll before the same Magistrate, who, it is believed, committed him to prison in the benevoleut hope that the unprotected condition of a poor infant might excite compassion amongst those who superintend the prison of Newgate, and lead to some arrangement likely to save him from utter ruin. Whatever might have induced the Magistrate to send the child into the goal of Newgate, where it is so difficult to prevent the rapid spread of moral contamination, it is certain that the warrant of commitment was received with a stare of astonishment, even by those who are in the habit of witnessing accusations against persons who are not very capable of distinguishing between right and wrong. The boy entered the prison with his arm in a sling, having broken it some weeks previously; and the Rev. Mr. Cotton immediately entered into conversation with him, and found him to be a mere baby. "What's this you have been doing?" said Mr. Cotton.—"The policeman took hold of me, and took it from me," replied the boy, with a smile. —"How much was it?" said Mr. Cotton?—"It was a shilling and two pence, and I suppose the policeman has nicked it: don't you think so, Sir?" —"I am told it was two shillings and twopence?" —"No, there was n't more than one shilling: I took it out of the till myself."—"Oh you did it upon the sneak, did you?"—The boy, upon hearing the slang word, looked up, laughing, into the face of Mr. Cotton, and said, "Yes, that's true enough, I did it on the sneak."—"And who told you to do it?"—"I did it myself: there was nobody with me."—"And what were you going to do with it?"—"I'd buy bread, and cakes, and fruit."—"When you stayed out all night, where used you to sleep?—The boy, laughing: "I used to go to an old house, and fall fast asleep, when I was tired."—The appearance of the poor child was that of perfect simplicity; and it occurred to the experienced and humane Ordinary, that if ever there was a case which called for a measure to enforce Magistrates to empanel Juries *de circumstantibus*, and inflict punishment according to the various offences committed by persons brought before them, this was the case. To look at this babe in the goal of Newgate under a warrant of commitment, the exact copy of that which is authority for the detention of the most hardened ruffian, would make many people laugh, but many more weep, at such a mockery. If this poor child had been properly corrected when he first showed the propensity to pilfer, it would have been unnecessary to fasten upon him the opprobrious distinction, in his after life, of having been committed for a robbery to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate.—*True Sun.*

POLITICAL CHARICATURRES.—Mr. Stanley's slang simile of the "Thimblerig" has furnished H. B. with a subject ready to his hand, and he has handled it with greater delicacy than the suggester, Mr. Littleton is the pea and thimble rigger, and twists the thimbles about with professional dexterity: looking up under his eyelids at John Bull, who seems puzzled, and half inclined to be taken in. Lord John Russell, as the active abettor in in the trick, offers to lay a sovereign with his confederate; Lord Althorp demurely eyes John Bull, and Lord Grey appears intent on the game, as if he were but a looker on. Mr. Stanley warns John Bull to take care of his pockets; "for." I know their tricks well; I once kept a thimblerig myself."—a palpable hit. O'Connell is leading away poor Pat: who, with his hands in his pockets, looks as if he were disposed to risk his last penny. The joke is very dramatically told.

The affair between Mr. Littleton and O'Connell is amusingly figured by a fight between two Billingsgate ladies, who are throwing dirt at each other most vigorously. The Irish Secretary has come off worst: for not only is he covered with filth, but one eye is bunged up. Lord Althorp, too, who backs him, has come in for a spatter.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—*Anniversary Meeting*—The Right Hon. C. W. William Wynn, president, in the chair.—The eleventh annual report of the council was ad. It chiefly dwelt on the topics, of which a *précis* is subjoined, premising that the state of the Society was such as to afford real cause for congratulation: it then alluded to Mr. Colebrooke's state of health, lamenting that it had induced him to tender his resignation as Director of the Society; which, however, the council did not see fit to accept. The report next referred to the financial state of the Society, as exhibited by the result of the auditors' inspection of accounts, and noticed two alterations which the council thought it would be expedient to effect in the regulations affecting the subscriptions. The loss which the Society has sustained by death was deplored, and those members more particularly connected with the east were especially mentioned. From this subject the report went on to announce the most important donations received during the past year; and entered into some detail relative to Auxiliary Societies already established, others in progress of formation. The publication of another faciculus of the Transactions being the third and concluding part of the third volume, was referred to; and, in connexion with a memoir by Lieutenant Burnes, inserted in it, occasion was taken to pay a well-merited compliment to the zeal and enterprise of that officer. On the subject of publications, the report further alluded to the forthcoming Journal of the Society; and drew the attention of the members to the Essay on Hindu Arthitecture by Ram Roy, of which copies were laid on the table. The resignation, by Colonel Tod, of the office of librarian, was noticed in terms of regret; and the report concluded by reminding the members of the anticipations of the Society's usefulness and effective exertion, expressed in the last annual report, pointing out how far those anticipations, had been already realized, and dwelling with satisfaction on the honours conferred on two distinguished members of the Society, (Sir C. Wilkins and Sir Graves Haughton,) as indicating that the importance of its objects was recognized in the highest quarter.

The auditors' report, read by Mr. D. Pollock, exhibited a balance in the Society's favour, on the 31st of December last, of 365*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Sir A Johnston read the report of the committee of correspondence, and explained its proceedings verbally at great length, in an able speech, in which he developed the inquiries instituted, and the information obtained in consequence, relative to the various forms and oaths in use among the natives subjected to British authority in India; the facilitating of the communications between Europe and India by means of steam navigation; and, thirdly, the effects which will probably result from throwing open the trade with China to all British subjects. Sir Alexander concluded his address by pointing out different circumstances tending to the promotion of the Society's views and operations, and the evidences that Indian affairs were exciting more general interest in the people of this country.

Mr. C Grant, President of the Board of Control, in a very interesting speech, moved a vote of thanks to Sir A. Johnston, with a request that he would reduce his observations to writing, for the purpose of being printed. The motion was carried unanimously. Some proposed alterations in the Society's regulations were then submitted and approved; and the president addressed the members with reference to the progress of the Society, and the desirableness of indueing the natives of India to exert themselves in literary pursuits.

On thanks being voted to the council, Captain Gowen suggested the propriety of the president of the Board of Control being *ex-officio* president of the Society; but the suggestion was not supported by any other member; and the opinion expressed was, that it would be very inconvenient, on many accounts to adopt such an arrangement.

Thanks were then returned *seriatim* to the Society's officers for their services during the past year! and a vote of thanks was also carried to Mr. Grant for his attention to the interests of the people of India, as evinced especially in the introduction of the Indian Jury Bill.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected in the council, viz. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., W. B. Bayley, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke, C. Elliott, Esq., R. Jenkins, Esq. L. H. Petit, Esq., D. Pollock, Esq., and Professor Wilson; instead of the Earl of Caledon, the Right Hon. H. Ellis, Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, the Hon. B. H. Clive R Clarke, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, Lieutenant-Colonel Tod, and H. V. G. Tucker, Esq., Sir Graves, C. Haughton, K. H. was elected librarian in the room of Colonel Tod. All the other officers remain.

NAPOLEAN AND HIS SOLDIERS.—The great Emperor was a man formed in quite a different mould from those who flourished in our days. He knew how to manage men and to gain the affection of his soldiers. With him no specious appearance of zeal for the service had any effect without the reality. I shall never forget when I first saw him, after the battle of Heisberg, on the 2d of June 1807, where he reviewed our troops: every word he spoke was full of meaning, and he condescendingly attended to the most minute details; he walked slowly in front along our lines, and examined individually the muskets and accoutrements, to be convinced by personal inspection that every thing was efficient and in good order. He commanded several private soldiers to step forward in front of the ranks, and demanded their knapsacks, unpacked them himself, to be certain that nothing was deficient, and that the contents corresponded with the inventory. He then caused several men to discharge their fire-arms, to ascertain that they also were in good condition The only thing he censured was, that the men carried no other shoes but those on their feet, and immediately commanded an aide-de-camp, in the most peremptory manner, to cause six thousand pairs to be delivered the next day to the troops. The order was punctually attended to.

He exhibited the same solicitude for the comfort of his men at Presburgh in Hungrry. We were crossing the bridge over the Danube, when Napolean suddenly stopped, and, to the no small astonishment of the officers, pinched several of the men on the thigh: none of us could imagine at the moment what singular fancy had taken possession of the Emperor, till addressing the officer, he exclaimed with vivacity 'Why, at this late season of the year, have not the men wollen clothes under their trousers? I hope for the future you will pay more attention to their health; for the preservation of that and the maintenance of good order are your principal duties,—pomp, show, and parade, are but secondary considerations.' Our phlegmatic countrymen were perfectly electrified at witnessing the anxiety of the Emperor for our comforts and burst spontaneously into long and continued vivats. * * * *

A ball was given about this time by a young soldier, on what to him at least was really a festive occasion. He was a private in the Guards; and had at the battle of Bautzen distinguished himself so much as to attract the attention of the Emperor, who caused his name to be written down, but took no further notice of it. During the last week of the truce, an ordnance-office arrived at head-quarters and inquired after the soldier, who happened to be dining with a comrade at a small inn. The officer sought him, and delivered a packet, which contained his patent as captain in the same regiment in which he had made his debut, together with an order for three thousand francs to defray the expenses of his equipment. I chanced to be at the same hotel, and I never beheld any man betray such ecstatic delight as did this mustachioed warrior. With true French vivacity he tore from his finger a gold ring and a gold watch from his side, and throwing them to the landlord, requested that each of his comrades, who should visit the house that day might be regaled at his expense. He compelled all around him to drink a large glass of wine to the health of the Emperor. We congratulated him upon his good fortune, and admired 'la finesse du petit caporal' * in giving him such a distinguished post in the very regiment in which he had commenced his career. In a few days after, he gave his comrades the ball, on which was probably expended the greater part of his equipment-money.—*Spectator, July* 12.

SWAN RIVER.—(From a Correspondent.)—Accounts have been received to the 14th of February from Swan River. The natives continue on friendly terms, at Freemantle, Perth, and Guildford, often receive provisions from the settlers. Some of the natives had caught the hooping-cough from the soldiers, and suffered much from it. The colony was going on favourably, but the settlers were very anxious for the return of the governor, Sir James Stirling, in hopes that he might be enabled by Government to carry on further improvements. The barracks of Petch were nearly completed; they are built of red bricks, which cost on the spot 20*s.* per 1,000 A large building for a Government store-house has been commenced. A wild head of cattle, nearly to the amount of 200, had been discovered on the Murray River. The natives on seeing a picture of a group of cattle, and made known that they had seen these wild cattle, and Mr. Norcott, the superintendent of the native tribes, was conducted by them, and found the herd grazing in a fine pasture. It consisted chiefly of cows and calves; they are supposed to have sprung from some which strayed from the earliest settlers. Freemantale would soon be a fine town, but that labour is so dear, as most of the materials for building are abundant and cheap. Stone is found 2 feet under the surface of the ground; it is soft when first dug, and hardens when exposed to the air. Lime is from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per bushel; timber also is cheap. The high price of labour holds out great inducement to labourers to emigrate to this settlement; and some who had left the colony have returned from Van Dieman's Land, and others would follow their example had they the means of paying for their transport thither. The settlement at York, on the river Avon, which is the most distant from the coast, is going on prosperously, and is surrounded by an extensive tract of land, which proves suited both for grazing and culture.

THE ARMY.—(From the *Hibernian United Service Journal.*)—With the exception of the regiments mentioned in our late numbers, no other moves will take place until the arrival of the Lieutenant-General commanding, who is daily expected. Two squadrons of the 9th Lancers are mentioned as being likely to be brigaded with the 3d Dragoon Guards and 15th Hussars in this garrison, in which case their quarters at Newbridge will be replaced by three companies of the 90th Light Infantry from Naas. We are happy to find all the troops destined for foreign stations are to embark from their immediate neighbourhood, without giving the men a long march, as heretofore. This arrangement has given great satisfaction. Sir James Kempt, the Master-General of the Ordnance, is shortly expected to visit this country with Colonel Fanshawe, for the purpose of examining the new system introduced in December 1st. It is their intention to inspect the principal ordnance stations with a view to effecting further reductions, if practicable—of this we have our doubts. The engineer officers complain of increased duties being imposed on them, while their clerks and other subordinates have been reduced. Selecting a site for an artillery barrack in this garrison is another of the objects contemplated, and we have heard the Foundling Hospital named as likely to be converted to that purpose, its contigaity to all the barracks and the Royal Hospital being decidedly in favour of the project.

The Brussels journals of the 7th instant contain a report on the proposed commercial law, to which are annexed some interesting statistical tables, furnished by the Minister of the Interior. From these it appears that the number of towns in Belgium is 96, and of rural communes 2,642, containing a population in the towns of 958,227 souls, and in the rural communes of 3,103,555; total, 4,061,782. The population of Belgium is divided in the following manner:—There are 1,581 communes, with a population of 1,000 souls and under; 919 with from 1,000 to 3,000 souls; 216 with from 3,000 to 10,000; eight, with from 10,000 to 15,000; four with from 15,000 to 20,000; four with from 20,000 to 25,000; one with from 25,000 to 30,000; and five with 40,000 and upwards. The number of electors by whom the national representation is chosen amounts to, in the towns, 14,835, and in the country to 33,018; total, 47,853, which numbers give one elector for every 65 inhabitants in the towns, and one out of every 94 in the country; and for the entire population one out of every 85. In Belgium there is one representative out of every 39,821 individuals and out of every 469 electors, and one senator for every 79,642 individuals and 933 electors; 46,099 electors, or one individual out of every 88 inhabitants, have had a voice in the formation of the National Congress. The number of municipal electors in the towns of Belgium was, after the provisional decree of the Government, 21,719, and will be, after the proposed law, 29,423, giving an increase of 7,704.

* A pet name for Napoleon among the soldiers.

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